

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS: Cash in advance.
THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy—\$1 per annum.
THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at 40 cents
per copy, or \$1 per annum; the European Edition, 50
cents, in any part of Great Britain, and 50 to any part
of the Continent, with the postage.

Volume XVIII.—No. 154

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery—ROY O'MORE—ORLANDO
—LOLA MONTES.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway—LOVE'S SACRIFICE
—ORLANDO.

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—INLAND AS IT
IS—DEER OF DAZZLING NOTE.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street—GOULDING
—BROOKS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway—TAX STRANDS—
—TAX STRANDS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE, Bowery—AFRONT—MOMENT
—MOMENT.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—Athenaeum and Evening—ST. MAR-
—TIN'S.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway—EPHRAIM
—EPHRAIM.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-
—way—MINSTRELS.

MADISON AVENUE—Afternoon and Evening—FRAN-
—COIS' COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

GRAND OPERA—Broadway—HAWARD'S PANORAMA OF
—THE WORLD.

OWEN'S ALPINE HAMBLES, 330 Broadway.

CHERRY ROOMS—NEW ORLEANS SUNDAYERS.

New York, Saturday, June 4, 1853.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

The United States mail steamship Franklin, Captain
Wotton, will leave this port to-day, at 12 o'clock, for
Southampton and Havre.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition
of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following
places in Europe—

Liverpool—John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.
London—Edward Stanford & Co., Cornhill.

Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street.
Paris—Livingston, Wells & Co., Rue de la Bourne.

B. H. Bevil, No. 17 Rue de la Banque.

The European mail will close at half-past ten o'clock
in the morning.

The WEEKLY HERALD will be published at half-past nine
o'clock this morning. Single copies, in wrappers, six
pence.

The News.

Although the proceedings in our State Senate
yesterday were conducted with comparative moderation,
yet the preamble and resolutions offered by Mr.
Cooley—instructing the proposed committee of con-
ference not to yield to any extension of time for the
completion of the public works beyond four years,
to insist upon the repudiation of the canal contracts
of 1851, which have been pronounced illegal by the
highest tribunal in the State, &c.—pretty plainly in-
dicate that the spirit of discord is still alive in that
body. Indeed, the perusal of each day's legislative
proceedings tend more and more to confirm the im-
pression that nothing will be done during the present
session to effectually dispose of the long standing dis-
pute about the canals. The call for this extra session
seems destined to result in nothing more than the
mere transfer of funds from the public treasury to the
pockets of our representatives. Thus far some forty
bills have been passed, not over six of which,
at least, are of any general importance whatever.
How much longer the people of this State will submit
to this expensive tampering with their interests
will be known at the next election. The Senate oc-
cupied most of the forenoon in discussing the propo-
sition to appoint a committee of conference, and, by
a vote of eight to sixteen, refused to accede to Lieut.
Gov. Church's privilege of naming such body.

The Assembly was obliged to reconsider the vote
ordering fifty thousand copies of Canal Commissioner
Mather's defence, for the reason that it is necessary
to have the concurrence of the Senate before extra
copies can be printed. The Secretary of State in-
formed the members of the Legislature that the New
York city school tax having been paid since the
last session no action on that subject was necessary.
The Williamsburg Water Works and two or three
minor bills were passed. Considerable debate took
place on the Senate's resolution to adjourn next
Tuesday; but the matter was undisposed of at last
advice. Owing to the immense amount of electricity
with which the atmosphere was surcharged last
evening, we were unable to procure the proceedings
of the afternoon.

Several appointments of postmasters, surveys,
&c., have recently been made by the President, and
will be seen by the despatch from our special Wash-
ington correspondent. It is denied that Mr. Pat-
erson, Jr., has been authorized to locate the assen-
sion of this city. Rumor hath it that it is in con-
templation to establish a paper at the national capitol,
with the double object of assisting the Union in do-
ing the government work and disseminating demo-
cratic principles throughout the land. This may ac-
count for the brushing up the editorial columns
of the supposed organ have recently undergone.

By the arrival of the steamship Empire City, we
have received advices from Havana, to the 26th ult.
The Cuban journals, as usual, are perfectly barren
of news. However, the letter of our correspondent
contains about all that was stirring of interest on the
island. It was supposed that the Spanish and Eng-
lish Commission to investigate the case of the slave
brig Cora, would condemn her as a prize to the
British cruiser, by which she was captured. No
fresh cargo of slaves had been landed since our
previous accounts, although the famous slaver, Lady
Suffolk, was daily expected to make her appearance.

The Pennsylvania free democrats, as the free-
soilers now style themselves, met in convention at
Harrisburg on Thursday, and nominated candidates
for State officers.

Steamboat explosions are again becoming fre-
quent. The boilers of the steam tug Eclipse ex-
ploded on Thursday at Chicago, killing two of the
employees on board, and dreadfully scalding several
others. The engineer is not expected to survive his
injuries. The boat, which was new, and worth
about ten thousand dollars, is represented as having
been literally torn to pieces.

One thousand acres of coal lands, situated in the
George's Creek region, Md., were recently purchased
by New Yorkers for the sum of \$150,000.

A petition has been presented to the Canadian
Legislature from the municipal council of the county
of Kent, representing that by reason of the rapid in-
crease of the colored population of the said county,
by immigration from the United States, many evils
are resulting and are likely to result to the said
county, and praying for the adoption of certain mea-
sures with reference thereto. A motion for an ad-
dress to the Governor General, praying that the ne-
cessary steps may be taken without further delay,
for ensuring the construction of a ship canal at Saint
Marie, either at the expense of the province or
by individuals, was opposed by the government, and
negated on a division, of 17 to 22. The order of
the day for the House in committee, on the bill for
the legislative council for the relief of William Henry
Beresford, was postponed until Wednesday next, and
to be then the first order of the day.

Read the report of the transactions in the Imite
Convention at Hartford yesterday. Comment is un-
necessary.

here about half past eleven o'clock, did no other
damage than to destroy various awnings and compel
telegraphic operators to suspend work. The streets
were more thoroughly cleaned than they ever were
by the hand of man; the lightning greatly purified
the atmosphere, and everything for a few days will
be bright and clear.

Deputy Sheriff Willett—in the absence of Mr. Or-
ser—presided yesterday in a Court of Inquiry, sum-
moned to investigate the question of the sanity or
insanity of Thomas Noary, now under sentence of
death for the murder of his wife, with a mallet,
in March last. The court was opened by virtue of a
recess from his Excellency Governor Seymour, and a
jury of electors was sworn in accordance with the
statute. Doctor Piny Earle and others were exam-
ined by counsel for the convict, and cross-examined
by the District Attorney. Adhering to a decision
given by Judge Kent in a similar case, the court
ruled that it was not competent for the jury to con-
sider his state of mind prior to his conviction. The
case will be resumed at seven o'clock this evening.

There were only four boats entered yesterday at
the regatta of the Yacht Club, and they were so
completely becalmed between the Narrows and the
Hook that they were compelled to come to anchor,
and give up the race. An account of the affair will
be found in another column.

In addition to a large amount of interesting local
and general information, our inside pages, to-day,
contain two letters from our West Point correspon-
dent, describing the annual review and examination
of the Cadets at the United States Military Academy;
Report of the Trial of the Military Case in Wil-
liamsburg; Treaty with Paraguay, &c.

Mexico and the United States.—The Boundary
Question and the Administration.

We think the public has been somewhat mis-
led as to the position of the administration with
regard to the Mexican boundary question, the gen-
eral impression being that although Governor
Lane's *coup d'etat* is to be of no benefit to
that enterprising gentleman individually, still the
United States are to derive all the benefits
which may grow out of it, by endorsing the
claim to the Mesilla Valley, and maintaining
possession of it by force at all hazards. The
articles which have appeared on the subject have
not tended to weaken this general belief,
smelling so strongly of "villainous saltpetre."

Now, we have pretty good reason for believ-
ing that such is not the position of the Presi-
dent, and that, moreover, no mystery whatever
really exists as to his actual view of the case.
There is no intention of seizing the Mesilla
Valley—nor is any violence anticipated in the
establishment of our just rights when it is as-
certained what those rights are.

The boundary line between the United States
and Mexico is defined by the fifth article of the
treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. That article de-
clares that it shall commence in the Gulf of
Mexico opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande,
and proceed thence up that river
to the point where it strikes the northern
boundary of New Mexico; thence westwardly
along the whole southern boundary of New
Mexico, (which runs north of the town called
Paso,) to its western termination; thence north-
ward along the western line of New Mexico
until it intersects the first branch of the river
Gila, &c.

The negotiators of the treaty, well knowing
the uncertainty which existed as to the true
southern and western boundary of New Mexico,
and in order to avoid any difficulty in ascer-
taining it, declared in the same article that
"the southern and western limits of New Mex-
ico, mentioned in this article, are those laid
down in the map entitled 'Map of the United
Mexican States, as organized and defined by
various acts of the Congress of said republic,
and constructed according to the best authori-
ties—revised edition—published at New York
in 1847, by J. Disturnell;" and, as a further
caution, added a copy of that map to the treaty.

In order to designate the boundary line with
due precision, and to establish upon the ground
landmarks to show the limits of both republics,
the treaty requires that "the two governments
shall each appoint a commissioner and a sur-
veyor," who "shall meet at the port of San
Diego, and proceed to run and mark the said
boundary in its whole course to the mouth of
the Rio Bravo del Norte." It requires that
"they shall keep journals, and make out plans
of their operations; and the result agreed upon
by them shall be deemed a part of this treaty,
and shall have the same force as if it were
inserted therein."

With regard to this portion of the boundary
line between the two countries certain natural
objects are called for by the treaty, on which
there can be no dispute, as they have fixed
locations on the earth's surface. One of them
is the old town of El Paso, which the Mexicans
were determined should not fall within the ter-
ritory ceded to the United States; and the
treaty therefore expressly declared that the
southern boundary of New Mexico ran north
of that town. The other is the Rio Grande. It
was obviously the duty of the joint commission
to have ascertained the distance between El
Paso and the southern boundary of New Mex-
ico according to the scale on which Disturnell's
map was constructed, and to have measured,
in the proper direction from El Paso, that
distance from the ground, and then establish
the "initial point" as it is called. The town
of El Paso is laid down in Disturnell's map
about eight miles south of the boundary of New
Mexico. Here, then, was a plain and sufficient
guide for the commission to go upon. But in-
stead of doing this they measured from the thirty-second
parallel of latitude, and gave as their reason
or excuse for so doing, the fact that the position
of El Paso was erroneously represented by
Disturnell. The map was erroneous in other
particulars. It represented the Rio Grande as
being two and a half degrees of longitude east
of its true position; and so far from these known
errors in the latitude and longitude being any
justification for the course pursued by the joint
commission, they afford the very strongest reason
why the natural objects named in the treaty
should have been taken as their guide.

But the correctness or incorrectness of the
map having been emphatically repudiated by
Congress, as manifestly not in accordance with
the treaty. The question now to be determined
is: whether the line agreed upon, be it right or
wrong, has been established in such manner as
to be conclusive and binding upon the two
governments.

We think it will be found that the present
administration will take the ground that it has
not been so established, for the following rea-
sons:—The treaty requires that each govern-
ment shall appoint a commissioner and a sur-
veyor, who shall meet, &c.; that they shall keep
journals, and make out plans of their opera-
tions; and that the result agreed upon by them
shall be deemed a part of the treaty, &c. There
is no distinction made by the treaty between the
powers of the commissioner and those of the
surveyor. In all things they are both referred
to, in language as plain and explicit as can well

be used, and they are both to be appointed by
the government.

When the line 32 degrees 22 minutes was
agreed upon by Messrs. Bartlett and Conde, Mr.
Gray, the surveyor, had not arrived, and Mr.
Bartlett, as he says, with the consent of General
Whipple. The convention, or agreement, declar-
atory of the southern boundary of New Mexico,
which was entered into on the 24th April, 1851,
was signed by Commissioners Bartlett and
Conde, and by Messrs. Salazar, the surveyor on
the part of Mexico, and Lieut. Whipple, as the
surveyor on the part of the United States.

Subsequent to this, Mr. Gray—the regularly-
appointed and commissioned surveyor—reached
the line, but protested against it, and refused to
give it his sanction. The work on that portion
of the line was then suspended, and the whole
subject reported to the Department of the Inter-
ior, at Washington, for advice. The then Sec-
retary of the Interior, Mr. Stuart, held the
opinion that the determination of the boundary
line was referred to the commissioners alone,
under the treaty, and that he could not, with
propriety, give them instructions on the point
submitted. Mr. Gray was directed to affix his
signature to the necessary papers, to authenti-
cate the line agreed upon by them, but before
those instructions reached him he was removed,
and Major Emory, who had been previously ap-
pointed to supersede Colonel Graham, as chief
astronomer, was appointed and commissioned
as surveyor, with similar instructions. When
Major Emory reached El Paso he found that
Commissioners Bartlett and Conde had left for
the Gila river, and that Colonel Graham had
commenced the survey of the Rio Grande from
the initial point downwards. He relieved Col.
Graham, and continued the survey of the river
until the commission was withdrawn from the
field, in the fall of 1852.

In August, 1852, Mr. Salazar, who succeeded
General Conde as commissioner on the part of
Mexico, met Major Emory on the Rio Grande,
and presented for his signature, and urged him
to sign, certain maps, representing the Rio
Grande so far as it had been surveyed below the
disputed initial point. Major Emory at once saw
that as this survey started from the disputed
initial point his approval of the maps would
incidentally involve that point, and, in order to
do nothing which would commit the govern-
ment of the United States, refused to give an
unqualified approval of them, but certified them
as showing the "boundary line agreed upon by
the two commissioners, April 20, 1851," not, as
some have supposed, the boundary line agreed
upon by the joint commission required by the
treaty, composed of a commissioner and sur-
veyor, duly appointed by the two governments.

It is not presumed that Mr. Bartlett's ap-
pointment of Lieutenant Whipple as acting
surveyor was an appointment by the "gov-
ernment" of the United States, the "pointing
power" of this government being lodged in the
President alone, during the recess
of Congress, and without authority to
delegate it. This would seem even to have
been the opinion of the late administration, or
why was Mr. Gray, and afterwards Major
Emory, instructed to do that which had already
been done by Lieut. Whipple under Mr. Bar-
lett's appointment? No surveyor, regularly
appointed by the government of the United
States, has sanctioned and approved the line as
agreed upon by Commissioners Bartlett and
Conde, and consequently the matter is still an
open question.

In corroboration of the view that under the
treaty the commissioner and surveyor are joint
officers, it may be mentioned that in the treaty
of 1838 with the republic of Texas, a precisely
similar clause occurs, and the official records
of that commission show that the maps, journal
and boundary, were all authenticated by the sur-
veyors as joint officers with the commissioners.
Such being the state of the case, it is clear all
Mr. Bartlett's official acts not endorsed by the
regularly commissioned surveyor are null and
void, and will so be considered by our govern-
ment. Mr. Campbell, the newly appointed com-
missioner, has been directed to pursue the sur-
vey of the line where it was suspended by the
withdrawal of the commission last year, leaving
the determination of the initial point for future
settlement and adjustment by the two govern-
ments.

Whilst it is evident the present administra-
tion views the true initial point as being about
eight miles north of El Paso, as we have al-
ready demonstrated, still no attempt will be
made to enforce this view in any other way than
by peaceable and friendly means, such as be-
comes a just nation when dealing with a weak
power. But we have little doubt, whilst
no attempt will be made on our part to occupy
the disputed territory—"the Valley of Mesilla"
—neither will Mexico be permitted to seize it.
It must remain neutral ground till the boundary
is fixed according to the terms of the treaty.
There is every reason to believe our Minister to
Mexico—General Gadsden—will be instructed to
make this explicit declaration to Santa Anna
immediately upon his arrival in Mexico, and that
General Almonte, the Mexican Minister,
will receive similar information when he reaches
Washington.

There is yet another feature connected with
this question which must be kept in view as not
the least important. From the information of-
ficially communicated to Congress from the
Topographical Bureau, it is believed the only
feasible Southern route to the Pacific, in the
direction of the boundary of Mexico, is by
what is known as "Lieut. Col. Cooke's wagon
route," and this road is south even of the bound-
ary line claimed by our government. There is
no other channel of communication for posts
along the frontier, without which it is imprac-
ticable to comply with the eleventh article of the
treaty, which engages the United States to keep
the Indians out of Mexico. Should this infor-
mation turn out to be correct—and some of the
most distinguished officers of the Topographi-
cal Engineer Corps have no doubt of it—it will
be necessary for our government to negotiate
with Mexico for the right to extend the bound-
ary so as to include the route in question; and
this could be done, without taking in El Paso,
by running the line north of the town instead
of due east from Cooke's road, which would
bring the line south of it.

It will be seen, therefore, that it is not only
the desire of the American government to deal
kindly with Mexico, but it is our interest to do
so. Mexico is poor. Santa Anna finds himself
at the head of the government with an empty
treasury. On the contrary, we have a full treas-
ury, and every disposition to deal liberally in
the settlement of the questions between the two
countries. Mexico can urge no reason for re-
fusing to negotiate with us for the insignificant
strip of territory we may require to carry out
a provision of the treaty of great importance
to her, unless on the ground of a determined

hostility; and however much Santa Anna may
bustle against the United States in his own
people, he is scarcely such a fool as to force a
quarrel with us. Should such an event hap-
pen—and we do not desire it—it could only re-
sult in extending the southern boundary of the
United States to Central America, and blotting
from the map all traces of the so-called "Repub-
lic of Mexico."

MR. COOLEY ON THE ADMINISTRATION.—The
brief report which we published yesterday, of
Mr. Cooley's speech in the State Senate, on the
administration and the barnburners, must have
satisfied our readers that in singling out that
gentleman for the heavy business of the Legisla-
ture, we made a decided hit. Such is the
value of an instinctive perception of the pure
gold among the dross of mankind. When we
declared that Mr. Cooley had not been to Egypt
for nothing—had not ascended the Nile—had
not climbed to the summit of the tallest pyra-
mid—had not plunged down into the mysteries
of the catacombs—had not slept upon the
desert, for nothing, we had a presentiment that
Mr. Cooley would make his mark among the
politicians at Albany. And has he not done it?

We think he has done it with extraordinary
unction. He does not mince matters at all. He
walks right into the softshells, and scatters
them right and left, like the champion of a
scrimmage at Donnybrook Fair. He tells one
member that he was guilty of an impertinent
interruption, and another that he had perpe-
trated "a brazen, outrageous, barnburner lie!"
When a man rushes up to the fighting point,
and squares himself to maintain the charge of a lie,
it may be inferred that he is warming up with
his subject. Well, we should say it was about
time to have a definite understanding of some
sort between the hardshells and the softs.
The present harmony of the Tammany coal-hole
is not the thing, and can't last long.

But what says Mr. Cooley of the administra-
tion, concerning its distribution of the spoils—
those seven fundamental principles of all poli-
ticians—the five loaves and two fishes? What
says Mr. Cooley concerning the flesh-pots of
Egypt? He says that "it seems to be the policy
of Gen. Pierce to lavish most of his patronage
on those who have labored to create discor-
dian between the North and South—on political
renegades, to the neglect of faithful national
democrats." It is hard; but we turn over—we
must turn over—Mr. Cooley to the Washington
Union. We ask the Union to answer Mr.
Cooley categorically to the point and to the
purpose: Have democratic renegades been ap-
pointed to office in preference to good national
democrats? Some further explanations are de-
manded, in addition to those which the Union
has kindly condescended to give. The hardshells
are becoming belligerent; there is mutiny in the
camp—rank, open-mouthed mutiny; and a very
gloomy prospect for us all in the re-opening of
the late split in the democratic party of New
York. Mr. Cooley does not stand alone. The
prospect before us is dark—very dark—dark as
Egypt. What's to be done?

THE NEW CHARTER.—THE PEOPLE'S MEET-
ING TO-NIGHT.—We call the attention of our
fellow citizens to the mass meeting in favor of
the new charter, at Metropolitan Hall, to-night.
Let it be such a meeting as shall give assurance
of a "goodly day" for the tax payers of this
corporation from and after Tuesday next. And
let the progressive democracy remember that
on Monday they are expected to rally their
invincible thousands to the rescue, in the Park
—not in the great Central Park, but in that
little catcanned patch of sunburnt grass and
dying sycamores overshadowed by the City
Hall and its accessory buildings—and let them
bear in mind that this city can be made to pay
expenses without taxing its people to death.
The new charter may be made the beginning
of the grandest results. Properly managed
and enlarged, and with moderate charges, the
docks and wharves, market houses, &c., might
be made to yield a budget which, under ju-
dicious regulations, and in good hands, would
leave us a handsome surplus over all corpora-
tion expenses, without the necessity of one-
tenth part of our miscellaneous taxations. The
new charter is a beginning to this end; and the
mass meeting to-night is designed to put the
ball in motion for Tuesday. It is high time to
be doing something for this mighty mass of
people of our empire city; and, in this view,
we anticipate a grand assemblage at the Metro-
politan Hall to-night. New Yorkers, shall it
not be so?

THE GREAT CENTRAL PARK.—The argument of
an evening cotemporary in behalf of the great
Central Park, is so conclusive in its favor, that
we should regret the misfortune if our wise
dispensers of the laws at Albany were to fail in
getting this affair decided brief and conclusive
argument. It is as follows, as made out from an
estimate by a committee of our Common Coun-
cil, to wit:—
For 750 acres for Central Park.....\$1,407,325
For 155 acres for Jones' Park..... 700,575
Difference for 605 acres.....\$706,750
It should be borne in mind, however, that in pur-
chasing Jones' Park, we pay for all the land included
within the limits of the Park; whereas, in the ac-
quisition of Central Park, we enclose an area of 750
acres for park purposes, and have only to pay for
505 acres, including ground for the new reservoir,
which the city will purchase in any event. This
happens because 57 acres, to be enclosed, belong
to the State Arsenal, and to Mount St. Vincent Ac-
cademy, and to the present receiving reservoir, which
will all be allowed to remain, and will be improved
in ornamental connection with the park, and be-
cause the city already owns 135 acres scattered in
various parts within the proposed enclosure, 27
acres of which is on the ground to be covered by the
new reservoir.

Give us the Central Park—we want space,
room, air, fresh air, gentlemen; and seven hun-
dred acres of it are little enough for our future
New York of three millions of people. Let us
have it now. It will pay the city—it will pay
the State, in health, and life, and beauty, ten
times over, for all costs, within the next ten
years. For the laboring masses, for the old and
infirm, for the women and children, for the rich
and the poor, for citizens and strangers, and in
every just view of policy, justice, humanity,
and law and order, let us have that great Cen-
tral Park. Fresh water we have. And what a
blessing it is! Now let us have a receiving re-
servoir of fresh air. Grant us, while we can
get it—grant us now that Central Park. Now
is the time.

THE HOUSE PRINTING TELEGRAPH LINE TO BOSTON.—
This company, which changed owners about a year ago
has been doing, as we are informed, a very profitable
business, and its directors have declared a dividend of
seven per cent for the six months ending 31st May.
The stock of this company, we understand, is principally
owned by Boston, where its President, E. B. Brigham,
Esq., resides. Its superintendent, John McKim, Esq., re-
sides in New York. It is well known as one of the most thorough and efficient
managers in the business. We are glad to hear that this
company is making arrangements to build another line
between this city and Boston, over a new route, and on a
plan entirely novel in this region, the chief feature of im-
provement in which will be its perfect reliability, at all
our need in all weather.

SHOCKING AFFAIR IN PHILADELPHIA.—A woman
named Harper, residing at No. 1 Jackson court, running
south from Vine street, between Ninth and Tenth streets,
yesterday afternoon, was shot and killed by a man
named John Smith, who was carrying a knife. She was
attempting to murder her three children, by cutting
their throats, but was prevented by the interference of
a neighbor. Two of her children, one of them
quite an infant, had their throats somewhat lacerated,
but the eldest child, a girl, escaped by leaping out of the
window. She was taken into custody by officers of the
Marshall's police, and locked up in the Spring Garden
station house. The unfortunate woman was evidently
laboring under some mental derangement, and was
extreme poverty and wretchedness.—*Philadelphia Inquirer*, June 1.

Talk on 'Change.

Sales of cotton were made to the amount of about
2,500 bales, the market closing at steady prices. Flour
was heavy and without material change. The price of
it will be seen by statements in the City Trade Report,
that the stock of hemp on the 1st inst., in this market,
consisted of 1,965 bales undressed, and 198 do. dressed.
Of foreign there was no Russia, and only 1,700 bales Ma-
nila, showing a light stock of all descriptions. There
were offers for some Manila to arrive, but there was no
disposition to sell until it came to hand, under the im-
pression that prices would stiffen.

By a statement in another part of this paper, it will
be seen that the Nicaragua Transit Company have purchased
the steamship Cortes, on the Pacific side, and have ap-
pointed Charles Morgan, Esq., their agent for the steam-
ships belonging to their line.

It was stated that the New York and California Mail
Steamship Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship
Company had united, or consolidated their interests into
a single company.

In reference to the United States bonded warehouses
below the gap, referred to yesterday, it was the insur-
ance companies which charged extra for bonded goods
stored in them. The government charge alike in each of
their warehouses at the dock, but higher rates than were
charged by private owners or lessees of other houses along
side of them. The facts appeared to be that the ware-
houses were leased by a former collector at a heavy rate
for a term of nine or ten years, having several years yet
to run. It seems that the government took some of the
warehouses below the gap, and some above, while others
were the property of private owners. The bonded goods
of bonded goods in houses below the gap, when the others
were full, subjected the merchants to much inconve-
nience and additional expense.

It was said it would have been more convenient to mer-
chants to have warehouses either built or rented by
government two or three miles up the North or East
river, rather than to compel them to store goods at the
Atlantic docks, because drays could then reach them
without difficulty.

Private advices from Havana, per Empire City, stated
that sugars and molasses were less active, and that some
descriptions were some lower.

New York Yacht Club Regatta.

The weather was unpropitious yesterday for our friends
of the New York Yacht Club; they could not raise the
wind, and were so completely becalmed during the race,
that they were compelled to leave out their anchors be-
tween the Narrows and the Hook. This is the report
brought to the city by the steamboat Hero, which ac-
companied the yachts down the bay. It certainly was
slow work for fast men like the members of the club; but
they might console themselves with the sage reflection,
that the wind, like time and tide, waits on no man.

The boats started, and were informed, about eleven
o'clock, from a point opposite the Elysian Fields,
Hoboken, passed the light buoy, through the Narrows,
and rounded the light ship, which we believe is about
thirty miles from the Battery, in the following order:—
Yacht. Tonnage. Owner.
1st Class—Sleep U.S., 54 G. M. Rutherford
Columbia, 78 D. G. Morris.
2d Class—Alpha, 37 R. K. Morris.
3d Class—Sport, 26 J. T. Ferris.

The U.S. was ahead of the Columbia about twenty
minutes when passing the light ship, and remained in the
same position with regard to her when all the yachts
were becalmed, as we have stated. According to the
rules of the club, if the boats could not pass the stake at
Robins' reef, the race was annulled, and the stakes with-
drawn till another time. Half past nine was the hour at
which they were required to reach the point, and we
were told by one of the members that the next to im-
possible for them to reach it at that hour, considering
their distance from it when the steamboat Hero left
them. It was near eight o'clock in the evening when she
landed her passengers at the dock, foot of Spring street.
We should state that only four boats were entered, and
of these but two were competitors—the U.S. and Columbia—
the other two being of a different class.

Marine Affairs.

NICARAGUA TRANSIT COMPANY.—A meeting of the di-
rectors of the Nicaragua Transit Company was held on Wed-
nesday last, when Charles Morgan, Esq., was unanimously
elected agent for the management of the steamships be-
longing to the line in this city. The company have since
purchased the fine steamship Cortes, now in the Pacific.
Their line there is now composed of the Sierra Nevada,
Brother Jonathan, Pacific, and Cortes; and on this side,
of the Prometheus, Star of the West, and Northern Light
—giving the company a spare steamer at each end.
The business, under the able management of Mr. Morgan,
will be conducted with vigor, and every exertion used to
make it the favorite line to San Francisco.

MUTINY AND MURDER.—A letter in the Salem Register,
dated Montevideo, April 5, says:—
The crew of the hermaphrodite brig Reindeer, (Eng-
lish register) for this port, and which was under the
command of Captain, chief mate, cabin boy, and a clergyman who was passenger, and having
sailed from Valparaiso, Chile, on the 24th ult., arrived
from the vessel, they ran her ashore. On their way
from the south coast to Buenos Ayres they were ap-
prehended and lodged in jail at Asuncion, where one of the
crew made the confession that they were under the
English authorities here, and sent to England for trial.
The Reindeer was lighted and got off, after throwing
overboard, 200 barrels of powder, by the intervention of
brought her in here on the 26th inst. She had a cargo
valued at \$30,000, specie, besides a quantity of gold dust
and doubloons.

Personal Intelligence.

The city is again rapidly filling up with visitors
since it did during the early part of last month. A
glance at the registers of the various hotels will reveal
the names of families and of parties from almost every
part of the world. The arrival just now of so many
foreigners is probably on account of their anticipating
an early opening of the World's Fair; that it would be
opened at or near the time originally fixed. At present
there are in this city very many rich and influential
families from Cuba, and from various parts of South
America.

The Franklin will sail to-day for Havre, with 157 pas-
sengers, all of the first class. Among them we notice
the names of Hon. Robert Mallon and family, of Balti-
more, Md.; Mrs. Bodice, Mexican Ambassador's wife;